

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Direct Use of ^{15}N Relaxation Rates as Experimental Restraints on Molecular Shape and Orientation for Docking of Protein-Protein Complexes

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1. Docking protocol

- Step 1: Randomization of positions and orientations of one protein relative to the other: the position and orientation of EIN is randomized within a cube 45x45x45 Å around the center of gravity of HPr.
- Step 2: Initial rigid body gradient minimization with experimental restraints.
- Step 3: Initial rigid body gradient minimization with experimental restraints and quartic van der Waals repulsion term.
- Steps 1-3 are repeated 50 times for every run of the protocol, and the structure with the lowest energy is refined in the following two steps.
- Step 4: Simulated annealing.
- Step 5: Final gradient minimization in torsion angle space.

Simulated annealing:

- Starting temperature: 1000 K.
- Final temperature: 10 K.
- Temperature steps: 10 K.
- Duration of simulations at every temperature: 1 ps or 600 steps, whichever happens first.

Altogether 512 structures are calculated.

Potential terms used in docking protocol.

Potential term (units of force constant)	Description	Force constant		
		initial minimization	simulated annealing	final minimization
ANGL (kcal.mol ⁻¹ .rad ⁻²)	bond angle	0	ramped from 200 to 500	500
BOND (kcal.mol ⁻¹ .Å ⁻²)	bond length	0	1000	1000
relaxRatioPot (kcal.mol ⁻¹)	Ratios of ¹⁵ N R ₂ /R ₁ relaxation rates	0.5	ramped from 0.5 to 5	5
DistSymmPot ^a (kcal.mol ⁻¹ .Å ⁻²)	Distance symmetry restraints to maintain C ₂ symmetry	5	5	5
PosDiffPot ^a (kcal.mol ⁻¹ .Å ⁻²)	Restraint dimer subunits to be identical	1000	1000	1000
IMPR (kcal.mol ⁻¹ .rad ⁻²)	Improper torsion angles	0	ramped from 50 to 500	500
NOEpot ^b (kcal.mol ⁻¹ .Å ⁻²)	Highly ambiguous distance restraints from chemical shift perturbation mapping	0.3	ramped from 0.3 to 60	60
RAMA (kcal.mol ⁻¹)	Multidimensional torsion angle database of mean force	0	ramped from 0.002 to 1	1
residueAffPot ^c	Low-resolution contact potential	0	ramped from 1 to 50	50
VDW (kcal.mol ⁻¹ .Å ⁻⁴)	Quartic van der Waals repulsion	0.01 C _α atoms only	ramped from 0.01 to 4 all atoms	4

^a Used only for HIV dimer.

^b Used only for EIN/HPr complex.

^cThe pairwise interaction strengths M_{ij} between amino acid residue types in the hydrophobic contact potential used in Xplor-NIH as described in ref. 12 (main text) are directly proportional to those in the Miyazawa & Jernigan contact potential (*Proteins*, **1999**, *34*, 49-68).

In additional calculations incorporating backbone amide RDCs, the RDC force constant was set to 0.1 kcal. $\text{mol}^{-1}\text{Hz}^2$ during the minimization stage, ramped from 0.1 to 1.0 kcal. $\text{mol}^{-1}\text{Hz}^2$ during simulated annealing, and kept at 1.0 kcal. $\text{mol}^{-1}\text{Hz}^2$ in the final minimization stage.

2. Filtering of the experimental ^{15}N R_2/R_1 relaxation data

To exclude outliers in the experimental ^{15}N R_2/R_1 relaxation data (taken from Ryabov *et al.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, *131*, 9522) arising either from coordinate uncertainties, measurement uncertainties, or significant local motions, we developed the following iterative filtering procedure that makes use of a simplex algorithm to optimize the parameters of the diffusion tensors for EIN and HPr independently while constraining the anisotropy and rhombicity of the tensors to be the same. Initially the complete set of relaxation data is used to estimate the parameters of the diffusion tensors. Then the data point with the largest relative deviation from the back-calculated value of the R_2/R_1 ratio is marked as an “outlier” and removed from the experimental data set. This relative deviation is computed as the ratio of the difference between observed and calculated R_2/R_1 over the mean value for the same pair of observed and calculated R_2/R_1 ratios. The fitting is repeated with the reduced experimental data set and the next outlier determined using updated values of the fitted parameters. This procedure is repeated until a given threshold is reached. In our study we stopped the filtering procedure after removing 13% of the data points, which, for a Gaussian distribution, corresponds to retaining all data for which the deviation between observed and calculated R_2/R_1 values is less than 1.5σ .

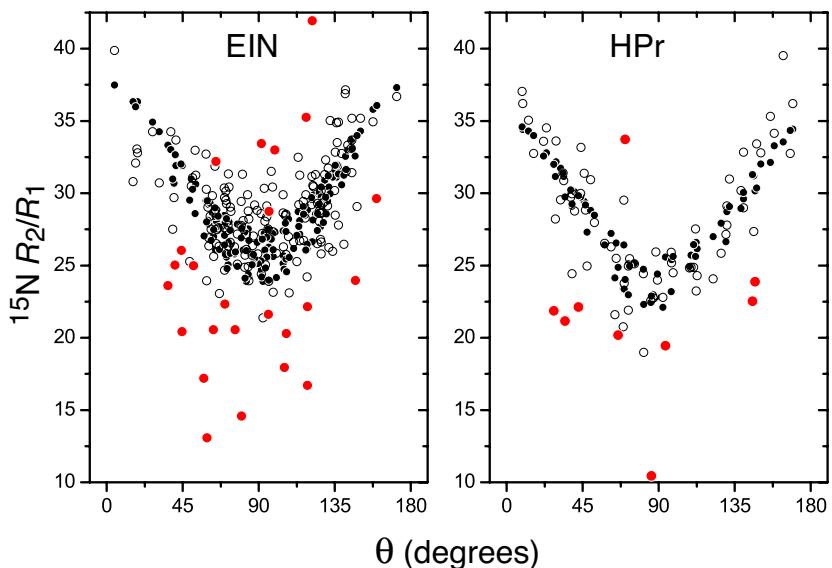


Figure S1. Filtering of experimental ^{15}N R_2/R_1 relaxation data. Black circles are simulated data; open circles are accepted data; red circles are outliers. θ denotes the angle between an N-H bond vector and the long axis of the fitted diffusion tensor. 13% of the data were removed in the filtering procedure, which, assuming a Gaussian distribution, corresponds to retaining all data for which the deviation between the observed and calculated R_2/R_1 values falls within 1.5σ .

Table S1. Fitted parameters of the diffusion tensors for EIN and HPr data obtained from the filtered data set.

	Anisotropy	Rhombicity	τ [ns]	α	β	γ	χ^2	rms
EIN	1.46 ± 0.05	0.57 ± 0.14	16.99 ± 0.13	$5 \pm 10^\circ$	$160 \pm 4^\circ$	$37 \pm 11^\circ$	23.96	2.26
HPr			16.35 ± 0.11	$137 \pm 3^\circ$	$62 \pm 4^\circ$	$67 \pm 7^\circ$		

Explicit lists of residues included in the E_{relax} energy term:

EIN data (153 data points)

4, 6, 8, 11-16, 18-19, 26-29, 31-32, 36-37, 39-42, 44-47, 50, 52-53, 56-67, 72-75, 78, 80-81, 83, 85-87, 89, 91-97, 99-103, 105, 107, 109-110, 113-118, 120-124, 128, 132, 134, 136-143, 145, 149, 154-158, 160-163, 166-168, 170-171, 173, 175-183, 185, 189-190, 192-198, 201-207, 209, 212-215, 217, 219, 221-224, 226, 228-230, 232, 235-236

HPr data (66 data points)

303-310, 312, 314-315, 317, 319-322, 324-328, 330-337, 340, 342-347, 350-352, 356-382

Explicit lists of residues excluded from the E_{relax} energy term:

EIN data (24 data points)

5, 7, 10, 20, 23-25, 30, 70-71, 84, 98, 119, 146-148, 150-152, 210, 220, 241, 243-244

HPr data (9 data points)

313, 316, 339, 348, 354-355, 383-385

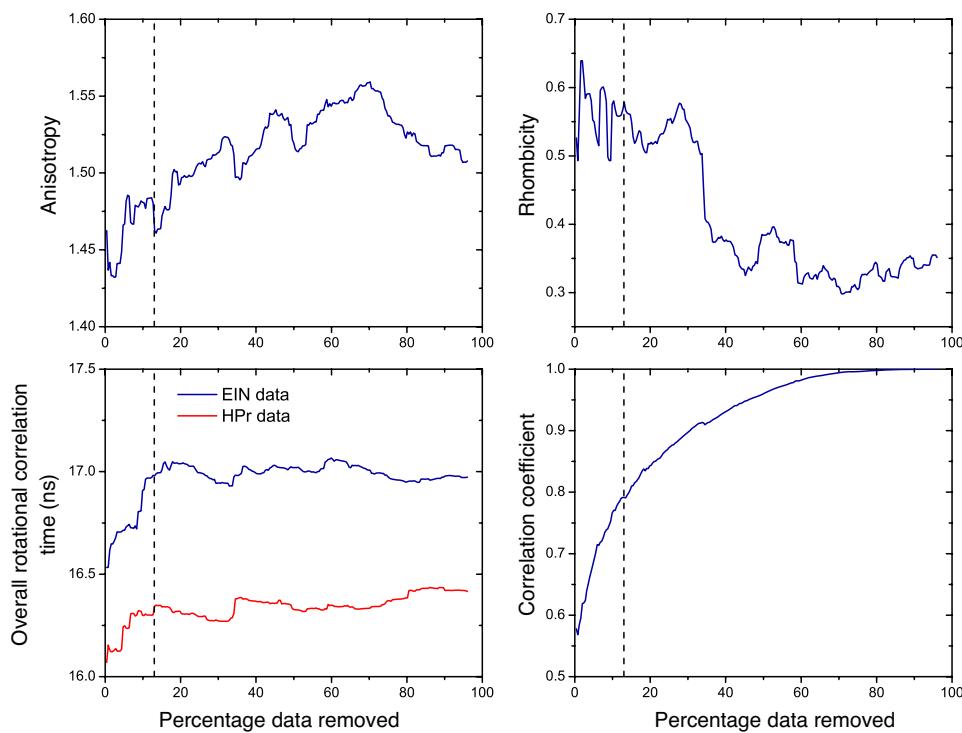


Figure S2. Dependence of the fitted parameters of the diffusion tensor on the percentage of experimental data points removed from the original data set. The panel in the right bottom corner shows the correlation between experimental data points and back calculated data. The dashed line marks the 13% threshold, which corresponds to retaining data for which the relative deviation between observed and calculated values falls within 1.5σ .

3. Calculation of the ratio of relaxation rates

The values of longitudinal (R_1) and transverse (R_2) relaxation rates can be calculated as follows:

$$R_1 = (d^2 + c^2)(6J(\omega_H - \omega_N) + J(\omega_H + \omega_N) + 3J(\omega_N)) \quad (\text{S1})$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{2}(d^2 + c^2)\left(R_1/(d^2 + c^2) + 6J(\omega_H) + 4J(0)\right) \quad (\text{S2})$$

where ω_N and ω_H are the Larmor frequencies for precession of ^{15}N and ^1H nuclei spins, d^2 is the strength of the $^1\text{H}-^{15}\text{N}$ dipolar coupling, and c^2 describes the effect of the anisotropy of the ^{15}N chemical shift. The spectral density function, $J(\omega)$, is given by the cosine Fourier transform of the correlation function $C(t)$:

$$J(\omega) = 2 \int_0^\infty \cos(\omega t) C(t) dt \quad (\text{S3})$$

Thus, evaluation of the correlation function $C(t)$ is central to the calculation of the R_1 and R_2 relaxation rates. This function describes correlations between the initial orientation of a vector associated with particular N-H bond and that bond's orientation at some subsequent time t .

Since the interaction between the ^1H and ^{15}N nuclei can be described as the interaction between two quantum spins, it is convenient to represent the correlation function $C(t)$ using the basis of eigen functions of the symmetric quantum rotator - Wigner rotation matrices of second rank, $D_{q,0}^{(2)}$, in the form:

$$C(t) = \langle D_{q,0}^{(2)*}(\Omega_{L \rightarrow I}^0) D_{q,0}^{(2)}(\Omega_{L \rightarrow I}^t) \rangle \quad (\text{S4})$$

where the angular brackets denote ensemble averaging, the asterisk denotes complex conjugation, and $\Omega_{L \rightarrow I}^0$ and $\Omega_{L \rightarrow I}^t$ denote the rotational transformation from the laboratory reference frame, L , to the reference frame associated with instantaneous orientations, I , of the N-H bond at times 0 and t , respectively.

Explicit expressions for the components of the Wigner rotation matrices can be written in simple form using the y -convention for Euler angles to describe the rotation transformations described above: the angle $0 \leq \alpha < 2\pi$ describes clockwise rotation about the z axis of the initial reference frame; the angle $0 \leq \beta < \pi$ describes clockwise rotation about the y axis obtained as a result of the first rotation; and the angle $0 \leq \gamma < 2\pi$ describes the rotation about the z axis obtained as a result of the second rotation.

For this convention the angular dependence of the Wigner rotation matrices on the angles α , β , and γ can be factorized in the form

$$D_{m,n}^{(2)}(\Omega) = \exp(-im\alpha) d_{m,n}^{(2)}(\beta) \exp(-in\gamma) \quad (\text{S5})$$

where i denotes the imaginary unit, the indices m and n take the values -2,-1,0,1,2 and $d_{m,n}^{(2)}(\beta)$ are the components of the second rank reduced Wigner rotation matrix:

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{2,2}^{(2)}(\beta) &= \frac{1}{4}(1 + \cos(\beta))^2 \\
 d_{2,1}^{(2)}(\beta) &= -\frac{\sin(\beta)}{2}(1 + \cos(\beta)) \\
 d_{2,0}^{(2)}(\beta) &= \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} \sin^2(\beta) \\
 d_{2,-1}^{(2)}(\beta) &= -\frac{\sin(\beta)}{2}(1 - \cos(\beta)) \\
 d_{2,-2}^{(2)}(\beta) &= \frac{1}{4}(1 - \cos(\beta))^2 \\
 d_{1,1}^{(2)}(\beta) &= \frac{1}{2}(2\cos^2(\beta) + \cos(\beta) - 1) \\
 d_{1,0}^{(2)}(\beta) &= -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \sin(\beta)\cos(\beta) \\
 d_{1,-1}^{(2)}(\beta) &= -\frac{1}{2}(2\cos^2(\beta) - \cos(\beta) - 1) \\
 d_{0,0}^{(2)}(\beta) &= \frac{1}{2}(3\cos^2(\beta) - 1)
 \end{aligned} \tag{S6}$$

The other 16 elements of $d_{m,n}^{(2)}(\beta)$ are given by the symmetry relationships:

$$d_{m,n}^{(2)}(\beta) = d_{-n,-m}^{(2)}(\beta) = (-1)^{m-n} d_{n,m}^{(2)}(\beta) \tag{S7}$$

Let us again consider correlation function $C(t)$. It is natural to introduce together with the laboratory reference frame, L , and the reference frame of instantaneous N-H bond vector orientation, I , the reference frame associated with the average orientation of the N-H vector within a molecular reference frame of the entire protein, A , the molecular reference frame itself, M , and a reference frame associated with the principal axis of the diffusion tensor describing tumbling of whole protein, D . In this case the correlation function under consideration can be written as follows:

$$C(t) = \sum_{m=-2}^2 \sum_{n=-2}^2 \sum_{k=-2}^2 \sum_{l=-2}^2 \sum_{s=-2}^2 \sum_{h=-2}^2 \langle D_{q,m}^{(2)*}(\Omega_{L \rightarrow D}^0) D_{q,n}^{(2)}(\Omega_{L \rightarrow D}^t) D_{m,k}^{(2)*}(\Omega_{D \rightarrow M}^0) D_{n,l}^{(2)}(\Omega_{D \rightarrow M}^t) \\
 D_{k,s}^{(2)*}(\Omega_{M \rightarrow A}^0) D_{l,h}^{(2)}(\Omega_{M \rightarrow A}^t) D_{s,0}^{(2)*}(\Omega_{A \rightarrow I}^0) D_{h,0}^{(2)}(\Omega_{A \rightarrow I}^t) \rangle \tag{S8}$$

where $\Omega_{L \rightarrow D}$ describes the transformation from the laboratory reference frame, L , to the reference frame of the overall rotation diffusion tensor, D ; $\Omega_{D \rightarrow M}$ describes the transformation from the reference frame of the overall rotation diffusion tensor, D , to the molecular reference frame of the protein, M ; $\Omega_{M \rightarrow A}$ describes the transformation from molecular reference frame, M , to the average orientation of the N-H bond vector of a particular amino acid residue, A ; and, finally, $\Omega_{A \rightarrow I}$ describe the transformation from the average orientation of the N-H bond vector of an amino acid residue, A , to its instantaneous orientation, I .

In this work we assume that the structure of the protein, and hence its overall rotation diffusion tensor, are constant. Hence, the time dependence of $\Omega_{D \rightarrow M}$ and $\Omega_{M \rightarrow A}$ can be ignored which, in this case, simply define the orientations of the principal axis frame of the protein rotational diffusion tensor and the orientation of the N-H bond vector with respect to the protein molecular frame. Thus, the only motions remaining are the overall diffusion tumbling of the whole protein encoded in the transformation $\Omega_{L \rightarrow D}$ and the fast libration of the N-H bond around its average orientation encoded in the transformation $\Omega_{A \rightarrow I}$. These types of motion occur on substantially different time scales: nanoseconds for overall tumbling and picoseconds for libration. Therefore, averaging of the correlation function with respect to these two motional modes can be treated independently which simplifies the equation for $C(t)$ to:

$$C(t) = \sum_{m=-2}^2 \sum_{n=-2}^2 \sum_{k=-2}^2 \sum_{l=-2}^2 \sum_{s=-2}^2 \sum_{h=-2}^2 \langle D_{q,m}^{(2)*}(\Omega_{L \rightarrow D}^0) D_{q,n}^{(2)}(\Omega_{L \rightarrow D}^t) \rangle D_{m,k}^{(2)*}(\Omega_{D \rightarrow M}) D_{n,l}^{(2)}(\Omega_{D \rightarrow M}) \\ D_{k,s}^{(2)*}(\Omega_{M \rightarrow A}) D_{l,h}^{(2)}(\Omega_{M \rightarrow A}) \langle D_{s,0}^{(2)*}(\Omega_{A \rightarrow I}^0) D_{h,0}^{(2)}(\Omega_{A \rightarrow I}^t) \rangle \quad (S9)$$

Bond libration is usually treated within the framework of the “Model Free” approach (Lipary & Szabo *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1982**, *104*, 4546) which assumes that

$$\langle D_{s,0}^{(2)*}(\Omega_{A \rightarrow I}^0) D_{h,0}^{(2)}(\Omega_{A \rightarrow I}^t) \rangle = \delta_{s,0} \delta_{h,0} (S^2 + (1 - S^2) \exp(-t/\tau_{loc})) \quad (S10)$$

where $\delta_{s,0}$ is Kronecker delta symbol, $0 \leq S^2 \leq 1$ is the order parameter, and τ_{loc} is the characteristic time scale of local N-H bond motion.

The overall diffusion tumbling of a rigid body was treated by Favro (*Phys. Rev.* **1960**, *119*, 53). Applied to the case of interest this theory leads to the expression

$$\langle D_{q,m}^{(2)*}(\Omega_{L \rightarrow D}^0) D_{q,n}^{(2)}(\Omega_{L \rightarrow D}^t) \rangle = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{r=-2}^2 \exp(-E_r t) a_{r,m}^* a_{r,n} \quad (S11)$$

where E_r denotes the eigenvalues of the differential operator of the anisotropic three-dimensional rotational diffusion, and $a_{r,n}$ are decomposition coefficients of the eigenvectors of this operator on the complete set of basis vectors of the symmetric quantum rotator - Wigner rotation matrices $D_{m,n}^{(2)}(\Omega)$.

E_r and $a_{r,n}$ depend only on eigenvalues of the protein diffusion tensor, D_x , D_y , and D_z , while the orientation of the diffusion tensor relative to the protein molecular frame is described by $\Omega_{D \rightarrow M}$. Thus, the general form of the correlation function is as follows:

$$C(t) = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{r=-2}^2 \sum_{m=-2}^2 \sum_{n=-2}^2 \sum_{k=-2}^2 \sum_{l=-2}^2 \sum_{s=-2}^2 \exp(-E_r t) a_{r,m}^* a_{r,n} D_{m,k}^{(2)*}(\Omega_{D \rightarrow M}) D_{n,l}^{(2)}(\Omega_{D \rightarrow M}) \\ D_{k,0}^{(2)*}(\Omega_{M \rightarrow A}) D_{l,0}^{(2)}(\Omega_{M \rightarrow A}) (S^2 + (1 - S^2) \exp(-t/\tau_{loc})) \quad (S12)$$

where E_r is given by the expressions:

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_2 &= 6D_s + 2\Delta \\
 E_{-2} &= 3(D_z + D_s) \\
 E_1 &= 3(D_x + D_s) \\
 E_{-1} &= 3(D_y + D_s) \\
 E_0 &= 6D_s - 2\Delta
 \end{aligned} \tag{S13}$$

with

$$D_s = \frac{1}{3}(D_x + D_y + D_z) \tag{S14}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{cases} +\sqrt{(D_y - D_x)^2 + (D_z - D_x)(D_z - D_y)} \\ -\sqrt{(D_y - D_x)^2 + (D_z - D_x)(D_z - D_y)} , \text{ only for } D_z < D_x = D_y \end{cases} \tag{S15}$$

and $a_{r,n}$ are given by the matrix:

		n				
		2	1	0	-1	-2
r	2	$\frac{w}{N\sqrt{2}}$	0	$\frac{u}{N}$	0	$\frac{w}{N\sqrt{2}}$
	1	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	0
	0	$-\frac{u}{N\sqrt{2}}$	0	$\frac{w}{N}$	0	$-\frac{u}{N\sqrt{2}}$
	-1	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	0
	-2	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

with

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= \sqrt{3}(D_x - D_z) \\
 N &= 2\sqrt{|w\Delta|}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$w = \begin{cases} 2D_z - D_x - D_y + 2\Delta \\ -2D_z + D_x + D_y - 2\Delta \end{cases} , \text{ only for } D_z < D_x = D_y$$

For the current implementation of the potential term which uses the ratio of relaxation rates $\rho = R_2/R_1$, the impact of local mobility is canceled in the final equations for ρ . Thus, for our current purposes we can neglect the impact of local mobility by assuming $S^2 = 1$. In this case after Fourier transformation one obtains the following expression for the spectral density $J(\omega)$ that is used in the structure calculations:

$$J(\omega) = \frac{2}{5} \sum_{r=-2}^2 \sum_{m=-2}^2 \sum_{n=-2}^2 \sum_{k=-2}^2 \sum_{l=-2}^2 \frac{E_r}{E_r^2 + \omega^2} a_{r,m}^* a_{r,n} D_{m,k}^{(2)*}(\Omega_{D \rightarrow M}) D_{n,l}^{(2)}(\Omega_{D \rightarrow M}) D_{k,0}^{(2)*}(\Omega_{M \rightarrow A}) D_{l,0}^{(2)}(\Omega_{M \rightarrow A}) \quad (\text{S16})$$

In Eq. [S16], E_r and $a_{r,n}$ depend only on the eigenvalues of the protein diffusion tensor D_x , D_y , and D_z ; $\Omega_{D \rightarrow M}$ specifies the orientation of the rotation diffusion tensor; and $\Omega_{M \rightarrow A}$ specifies the orientation of the particular N-H bond vector relative to protein molecular frame. Using the properties of Wigner rotation matrices, Eq. [S16] can be rewritten in shorter form as:

$$J(\omega) = \frac{2}{5} \sum_{r=-2}^2 \frac{E_r}{E_r^2 + \omega^2} F_r(\{D_x, D_y, D_z\}, \Omega_{D \rightarrow A}) \quad (\text{S17})$$

where the function

$$F_r(\{D_x, D_y, D_z\}, \Omega_{D \rightarrow A}) = \sum_{m=-2}^2 \sum_{n=-2}^2 a_{r,m}^* a_{r,n} D_{m,0}^{(2)*}(\Omega_{D \rightarrow A}) D_{n,0}^{(2)}(\Omega_{D \rightarrow A}) \quad (\text{S18})$$

depends only on the eigenvalues of the protein rotation diffusion tensor, $\{D_x, D_y, D_z\}$, and on the orientation of a particular N-H bond vector relative to the principal axis frame of the tensor, $\Omega_{D \rightarrow A}$.

4. HIV-1 protease ^{15}N relaxation data

The experimental ^{15}N R_1 and R_2 relaxation data were taken from Tjandra et al. *J. Biomol. NMR* **1996**, 8, 273. The list of residues included in the E_{relax} energy term (which excludes residues with significant local motions, as described by Tjandra et al.) is as follows: 10-15, 18-22, 24, 32, 33, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 58, 60, 61, 63, 66, 70, 71, 74, 77, 84, 85, 87-93, 96. Altogether 45 ^{15}N R_2/R_1 ratios per HIV-1 protease subunit were employed in the calculations.

5. Docking protocol used in this study: file dock_rrp.py (in eginput/relaxRatio directory of Xplor_NIH 2.25 release)

```

# ----- sample of docking script with diffusion temperature optimization ----- #
# ----- which uses NMR relaxation data and chemical shift perturbation data --- #
# -----as structural restraints implemented in Xplor-NIH 2.25 ----- #

# this checks for typos on the command-line. User-customized arguments can
# also be specified.
#
(opts,args) = xplor.parseArguments(["quick"])

quick=False
for opt in opts:
    if opt[0]=="quick": #specify -quick to just test that the script runs
        quick=True
        pass
    pass

outFilename = "SCRIPT_STRUCTURE.sa"
numberOfStructures = 2 if quick else 512
numberOfLoops      = 2 if quick else 50
numberOf_cool_Loops = 1

# protocol module has many high-level helper functions. #
import protocol

# explicitly set random seed #
protocol.initRandomSeed(7654)

command = xplor.command

protocol.initParams("protein")

# read in the EIN domain coordinates #
protocol.loadPDB("randomized_sch_EIN.pdb")

# read in the HPr domain coordinates #
protocol.loadPDB("randomized_sch_HPr.pdb")

xplor.simulation.deleteAtoms("not known")

# subtract EIN center of gravity coordinates #
# from original EIN coordinates #
xplor.command("vector do (x=x+6.6) (resid 1:250)")
xplor.command("vector do (y=y-2.3) (resid 1:250)")
xplor.command("vector do (z=z-138.5) (resid 1:250)")

# subtract HPr center of gravity coordinates #
# from original HPr coordinates #
xplor.command("vector do (x=x-13) (resid 301:385)")
xplor.command("vector do (y=y-7.9) (resid 301:385)")
xplor.command("vector do (z=z-8.8) (resid 301:385)")

# create PotLists which contains lists of potential terms. #

from potList import PotList

potList = PotList()
score = PotList()
potList_0 = PotList()
potList_1 = PotList()
potList_2 = PotList()

from simulationTools import MultRamp, StaticRamp, InitialParams

rampedParams=[]
highTempParams=[]

from xplorPot import XplorPot

# set up the thermos which will use EIN and HPr relaxation data#
from diffPotTools import readInRelaxData, make_ratio

```

```

from relaxRatioPotTools import create_relaxRatioPot

relax_data_EIN = readInRelaxData(['ein_r1r2_7pts.tbl'],
                                 pattern=['resid','R1','R1_err','R2','R2_err','skip','skip'])

for item in relax_data_EIN:
    make_ratio(item)
    pass

icls_EIN="not ((resid 5) or (resid 7) or (resid 10) or (resid 20) \
           or (resid 23:25) or (resid 30) or (resid 70:71) \
           or (resid 84) or (resid 98) or (resid 119) \
           or (resid 146:148) or (resid 150:152) or (resid 210) \
           or (resid 220) or (resid 241) or (resid 243:244))"

r_ratio_EIN=create_relaxRatioPot('rrp_EIN', data_in = relax_data_EIN,
                                 inc_sel = icls_EIN, freq = 600.141, temperature = 313, addAtoms=True)

potList_0.append(r_ratio_EIN)
score.append(r_ratio_EIN)
potList.append(r_ratio_EIN)
potList_1.append(r_ratio_EIN)
potList_2.append(r_ratio_EIN)

r_ratio_EIN.setScale(0.5)
r_ratio_EIN.setRangeTmpFit(10)

rampedParams.append( MultRamp(0.5,5, "r_ratio_EIN.setScale( VALUE )") )

relax_data_HPr = readInRelaxData(['hpr_r1r2_7pts.tbl'],
                                 pattern=['resid','R1','R1_err','R2','R2_err','skip','skip'])

for item in relax_data_HPr:
    make_ratio(item)
    pass

icls_HPr="not ((resid 313) or (resid 316) or (resid 339) \
           or (resid 348) or (resid 354:355) \
           or (resid 383:385))"

r_ratio_HPr=create_relaxRatioPot('rrp_HPr', data_in = relax_data_HPr,
                                 inc_sel = icls_HPr, freq = 600.141, temperature = 313,
                                 addAtoms=True, link_to=r_ratio_EIN)

potList_0.append(r_ratio_HPr)
score.append(r_ratio_HPr)
potList.append(r_ratio_HPr)
potList_1.append(r_ratio_HPr)
potList_2.append(r_ratio_HPr)

r_ratio_HPr.setScale(0.5)
r_ratio_HPr.setRangeTmpFit(10)

rampedParams.append( MultRamp(0.5,5, "r_ratio_HPr.setScale( VALUE )") )

# contract shifts
noe=PotList('noe')
potList_0.append(noe)
score.append(noe)
potList.append(noe)
potList_1.append(noe)
potList_2.append(noe)

from noePotTools import create_NOEPot
for (name,scale,file) in [ ('all',10,"shifts_noe_newx_EINHPr.tbl") ]:
    pot = create_NOEPot(name,file)
    pot.setScale(scale)
    noe.append(pot)
rampedParams.append( MultRamp(0.3,60, "noe.setScale( VALUE )") )

# set up Miyazawa contact potential
from residueAffPotTools import create_ResidueAffPot
ra = create_ResidueAffPot('hydphob', interdomainContacts=True,
                           potentialName="Miyazawa")
ra.setAveType("center")

```

```

ra.setMoveTol(0.5)
ra.setCutoffLong(20)
ra.setScale(10)

potList_1.append(ra)
potList_2.append(ra)

rampedParams.append( MultRamp(1,50,"ra.setScale(VALUE)") )

# IVM setup
#   the IVM is used for performing dynamics and minimization in torsion-angle
#   space, and in Cartesian space.
#
from ivm import IVM
from ivm import PublicIVM
dyn_fix = IVM()           # ivm for rigid body dynamics
dyn_free_sch = IVM()

# reset ivm topology for torsion-angle dynamics
dyn_fix.reset()
dyn_free_sch.reset()

protocol.torsionTopology(dyn_fix)
protocol.torsionTopology(dyn_free_sch)

# ivms used for initial rigid body gradient minimization #
dyn_fix.group( 'resid 1:249' )
dyn_fix.group( 'resid 301:385' )

# ivms used for simulated annealing which let side chains to be flexible #
dyn_free_sch.group( 'resid 1:249 and \
                     (name CA or name C or name N or name O or name HN)' )
dyn_free_sch.group( 'resid 301:385 and \
                     (name CA or name C or name N or name O or name HN)' )

# Give atoms uniform weights, except for the anisotropy axis
from atomAction import SetProperty
import varTensorTools
AtomSel("not resname ANI").apply( SetProperty("mass",100.) )
AtomSel("all      ").apply( SetProperty("fric",10.) )

# compare atomic Cartesian rmsd with a reference structure
# backbone and heavy atom RMSDs will be printed in the output
# structure files

from posDiffPotTools import create_PosDiffPot

refRMSD = create_PosDiffPot("refRMSD",
    selection="(name CA and resid 3:249) or (name CA and resid 301:385)",
    selection2="(name CA and resid 3:249) or (name CA and resid 301:385)",
    pdbFile='reference_docking_structure.pdb',
    cmpSel=" (name CA and resid 3:249) or (name CA and resid 301:385) ")

# setup parameters for atom-atom repulsive term. (van der Waals-like term)
#
potList_1.append( XplorPot('VDW') )
potList_2.append( XplorPot('VDW') )
score.append( XplorPot('VDW') )

rampedParams.append( StaticRamp("protocol.initNBond()") )
rampedParams.append( MultRamp(0.9,0.8,
                           "command('param nbonds repel VALUE end end')") )
rampedParams.append( MultRamp(.01,4,
                           "command('param nbonds rcon VALUE end end')") )
# nonbonded interaction only between CA atoms
highTempParams.append( StaticRamp("""protocol.initNBond(cutnb=100,
                                              tolerance=45,
                                              repel=1.2,
                                              rcon=0.01,
                                              onlyCA=1)""") )

#Rama torsion angle database
#
protocol.initRamaDatabase()
potList_2.append( XplorPot('RAMA') )

```

```

rampedParams.append( MultRamp(.002,1,"potList_2['RAMA'].setScale(VALUE)") )

potList_2.append( XplorPot("BOND") )
potList_2.append( XplorPot("ANGL") )
potList_2['ANGL'].setThreshold( 5 )
rampedParams.append( MultRamp(0.4,1,"potList_2['ANGL'].setScale(VALUE)") )
potList_2.append( XplorPot("IMPR") )
potList_2['IMPR'].setThreshold( 5 )
rampedParams.append( MultRamp(0.1,1,"potList_2['IMPR'].setScale(VALUE)") )

# object which performs simulated annealing
#
from simulationTools import AnnealIVM
init_t = 1000 # 3000.      # Need high temp and slow annealing to converge
cool = AnnealIVM(initTemp = init_t,
                  finalTemp=10,
                  tempStep =100 if quick else 10,
                  ivm=dyn_free_sch,
                  rampedParams = rampedParams)

from atomAction import randomizeDomainPos

import random

def calcOneStructure(loopInfo):
    """ this function calculates a single structure, performs analysis on the
    structure, and then writes out a pdb file, with remarks.
    """
    initial_tmp_pos = xplor.simulation.atomPosArr()
    tmp_pos_swap = xplor.simulation.atomPosArr()

    tmp_energy = 1e9      # big number
    k=0                 # set up initial minimaizing loop

    while k < number_of_loops:

        xplor.simulation.setAtomPosArr(initial_tmp_pos)

        randomizeDomainPos( 'resid 1:249', deltaPos=45 )

        # initialize parameters for high temp dynamics. #
        InitialParams( rampedParams )
        InitialParams( highTempParams )

        protocol.initMinimize(dyn_fix,potList=potList_0,
                               printInterval=50)
        dyn_fix.run()

        dyn_fix.run()

        protocol.initMinimize(dyn_fix,potList=potList,
                               printInterval=50)
        dyn_fix.run()

        dyn_fix.run()

        protocol.initMinimize(dyn_fix,potList=score,
                               printInterval=50)
        dyn_fix.run()

        dyn_fix.run()

        print potList.calcEnergy(), score['VDW'].calcEnergy()

        tmp_energy_swap = score.calcEnergy()

        print tmp_energy_swap

```

```

if tmp_energy_swap < tmp_energy :
    tmp_pos_swap = xplor.simulation.atomPosArr()
    tmp_energy = tmp_energy_swap

k=k+1
print k

xplor.simulation.setAtomPosArr(tmp_pos_swap)

tmp_energy = potList.calcEnergy() # debugging line
print tmp_energy # debugging line

k2=0 # set up initial cooling loop
while k2 < numberOf_cool_Loops:

    InitialParams( rampedParams )

    # initialize integrator for simulated annealing
    protocol.initDynamics(dyn_free_sch,
                           potList=potList_2,
                           numSteps=3 if quick else 600,
                           finalTime=1 ,
                           printInterval=100)

    # perform simulated annealing
    cool.run()

    k2=k2+1
    print k2

    # final torsion angle minimization
    protocol.initMinimize(dyn_free_sch,potList=potList_2,
                           printInterval=50)
    dyn_free_sch.run()

    #do analysis and write structure
    loopInfo.writeStructure(potList_2)
    pass

from simulationTools import StructureLoop, FinalParams
StructureLoop(numStructures = numberOfStructures ,
              pdbTemplate=outFilename,
              structLoopAction=calcOneStructure,
              genViolationStats=1,
              averagePotList=potList_2,
              averageSortPots=[noe, r_ratio_HPr, r_ratio_EIN, potList_2['ANGL'],
                               potList_2['BOND'], potList_2['IMPR'],
                               potList_2['RAMA'], potList_2['VDW'], ra],
              averageCrossTerms=refRMSD,
              averageTopFraction=0.0195,
              averageContext=FinalParams(rampedParams),
              averageFilename="SCRIPT_ave.pdb", #generate regularized ave structure
              averageFitSel="name CA",
              averageCompSel="not resname ANI and not hydro" ).run()

```

6. R_2/R_1 data filtering script: file filter_data.py (in eginput/relaxRatio directory of Xplor_NIH 2.25 release)

```
# -- sample script which demonstrates how to filter NMR NH relaxation data --- #
# ----- used in docking protocol dock_rrp.py ----- #

# protocol module with many high-level helper functions.
import protocol

# explicitly set random seed
#
protocol.initRandomSeed(7654)

protocol.initParams("protein")

# read in EIN domain coordinates
#
protocol.loadPDB("randomized_sch_EIN.pdb")

# read in HPr domain coordinates
#
protocol.loadPDB("randomized_sch_HPr.pdb")

xplor.simulation.deleteAtoms("not known")

from diffPotTools           import readInRelaxData, mergeRelaxData
from relaxRatioPotTools     import filterRelaxData

# read in data for EIN domain
#
relax_data_EIN = readInRelaxData(['ein_r1r2_7pts.tbl'],
                                 pattern=['resid','R1','R1_err','R2','R2_err','skip','skip'])

# read in data for EIN domain
#
relax_data_HPr = readInRelaxData(['hpr_r1r2_7pts.tbl'],
                                 pattern=['resid','R1','R1_err','R2','R2_err','skip','skip'])

# combine two sets of relaxation data in one list
#
relax_data=mergeRelaxData(relax_data_EIN+relax_data_HPr)

# run filtering routine
# for input and output description refer to relaxRatioPotTools.py
#
exc_sel=filterRelaxData(data_in=relax_data, Fr=[600.141,600.141],
                        domain_sel=['resid 1:250','resid 300:400'] )

print '\n',"Selection of excluded residues:",'\n',exc_sel,'\n'
```


343	0.766	0.005	18.616	0.321	18.505	0.319
344	0.694	0.005	25.710	0.844	22.973	0.752
345	0.746	0.004	18.634	0.911	17.159	0.836
346	0.801	0.001	20.399	0.356	20.180	0.352
347	0.786	0.003	20.387	0.356	17.413	0.302
348	0.832	0.007	16.793	0.127	16.780	0.127
350	0.881	0.004	20.042	0.096	19.287	0.092
351	0.846	0.006	20.683	0.238	20.265	0.233
352	0.815	0.004	19.916	0.918	17.904	0.822
354	0.813	0.024	17.212	0.965	15.779	0.881
355	0.855	0.013	19.271	0.389	18.128	0.364
356	0.805	0.005	19.132	0.284	18.521	0.275
357	0.725	0.014	23.746	0.148	23.049	0.144
358	0.863	0.003	18.900	0.186	18.874	0.186
359	0.776	0.004	21.069	0.141	21.022	0.141
360	0.814	0.003	18.547	0.525	16.492	0.464
361	0.780	0.005	20.206	0.251	18.465	0.229
362	0.752	0.003	20.704	0.121	20.630	0.121
363	0.771	0.004	22.750	0.493	19.339	0.417
364	0.734	0.004	22.741	0.296	22.272	0.290
365	0.756	0.003	21.794	0.366	20.568	0.345
366	0.689	0.001	22.625	0.187	22.470	0.185
367	0.781	0.002	20.526	0.122	20.465	0.121
368	0.783	0.008	19.467	0.266	19.379	0.265
369	0.806	0.006	20.845	0.334	20.689	0.331
370	0.766	0.005	22.634	0.235	22.633	0.235
371	0.754	0.002	22.587	0.164	22.412	0.163
372	0.731	0.002	21.021	0.278	20.922	0.277
373	0.734	0.005	24.670	0.135	24.267	0.133
374	0.689	0.003	24.151	0.241	24.111	0.241
375	0.745	0.004	22.998	0.317	22.995	0.317
376	0.772	0.002	23.144	0.285	23.098	0.284
377	0.720	0.004	24.870	0.268	24.768	0.267
378	0.736	0.004	24.720	0.252	24.531	0.250
379	0.772	0.008	22.946	0.275	22.617	0.271
380	0.741	0.004	23.271	0.151	23.225	0.150
381	0.715	0.003	23.414	0.172	23.403	0.172
382	0.788	0.006	22.239	0.233	22.113	0.232
383	0.822	0.004	18.183	0.129	18.178	0.129
384	0.805	0.004	17.593	0.145	17.155	0.141
385	1.055	0.003	11.018	0.303	10.183	0.278

8. Ambiguous pseudo NOE distance restraints derived from chemical shift perturbation mapping: file shifts_noe_newx_EINHPr.tbl (in eginput/relaxRatio directory of Xplor_NIH 2.25 release)

(from Clore, G.M.; Schwieters, C.D. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2003, 125, 2902-2912).

```
!!hpr to e1

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and ( resid 68:69 or resid 72 or resid 79
        or resid 82 or resid 83 or resid 84:85
        or resid 110:111 or resid 115 or resid 120 or resid 123
        or resid 126 ))
  (resid 312 and (hydro or name o* or name n*)) 
  4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and ( resid 68:69 or resid 72 or resid 79
        or resid 82 or resid 83 or resid 84:85
        or resid 110:111 or resid 115 or resid 120 or resid 123
        or resid 126 ))
  (resid 313 and (hydro or name o* or name n*)) 
  4.0 2.8 1.0
```

```

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and ( resid 68:69 or resid 72 or resid 79
        or resid 82 or resid 83 or resid 84:85
        or resid 110:111 or resid 115 or resid 120 or resid 123
        or resid 126 ))
  (resid 314 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
  4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and ( resid 68:69 or resid 72 or resid 79
        or resid 82 or resid 83 or resid 84:85
        or resid 110:111 or resid 115 or resid 120 or resid 123
        or resid 126 ))
  (resid 315 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
  4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and ( resid 68:69 or resid 72 or resid 79
        or resid 82 or resid 83 or resid 84:85
        or resid 110:111 or resid 115 or resid 120 or resid 123
        or resid 126 ))
  (resid 316 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
  4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and ( resid 68:69 or resid 72 or resid 79
        or resid 82 or resid 83 or resid 84:85
        or resid 110:111 or resid 115 or resid 120 or resid 123
        or resid 126 ))
  (resid 317 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
  4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and ( resid 68:69 or resid 72 or resid 79
        or resid 82 or resid 83 or resid 84:85
        or resid 110:111 or resid 115 or resid 120 or resid 123
        or resid 126 ))
  (resid 321 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
  4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and ( resid 68:69 or resid 72 or resid 79
        or resid 82 or resid 83 or resid 84:85
        or resid 110:111 or resid 115 or resid 120 or resid 123
        or resid 126 ))
  (resid 324 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
  4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and ( resid 68:69 or resid 72 or resid 79
        or resid 82 or resid 83 or resid 84:85
        or resid 110:111 or resid 115 or resid 120 or resid 123
        or resid 126 ))
  (resid 343 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
  4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and ( resid 68:69 or resid 72 or resid 79
        or resid 82 or resid 83 or resid 84:85
        or resid 110:111 or resid 115 or resid 120 or resid 123
        or resid 126 ))
  (resid 349 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
  4.0 2.8 1.0

```

```

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and ( resid 68:69 or resid 72 or resid 79
        or resid 82 or resid 83 or resid 84:85
        or resid 110:111 or resid 115 or resid 120 or resid 123
        or resid 126 ))
  (resid 351 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and ( resid 68:69 or resid 72 or resid 79
        or resid 82 or resid 83 or resid 84:85
        or resid 110:111 or resid 115 or resid 120 or resid 123
        or resid 126 ))
  (resid 352 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and ( resid 68:69 or resid 72 or resid 79
        or resid 82 or resid 83 or resid 84:85
        or resid 110:111 or resid 115 or resid 120 or resid 123
        or resid 126 ))
  (resid 353 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and ( resid 68:69 or resid 72 or resid 79
        or resid 82 or resid 83 or resid 84:85
        or resid 110:111 or resid 115 or resid 120 or resid 123
        or resid 126 ))
  (resid 354 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and ( resid 68:69 or resid 72 or resid 79
        or resid 82 or resid 83 or resid 84:85
        or resid 110:111 or resid 115 or resid 120 or resid 123
        or resid 126 ))
  (resid 355 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
4.0 2.8 1.0

!!e1 to hpr

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and (resid 312:317 or resid 321 or resid 324
        or resid 343 or resid 349 or resid 351:355))
  (resid 68 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and (resid 312:317 or resid 321 or resid 324
        or resid 343 or resid 349 or resid 351:355))
  (resid 69 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and (resid 312:317 or resid 321 or resid 324
        or resid 343 or resid 349 or resid 351:355))
  (resid 72 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and (resid 312:317 or resid 321 or resid 324
        or resid 343 or resid 349 or resid 351:355))
  (resid 79 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
4.0 2.8 1.0

```

```

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and (resid 312:317 or resid 321 or resid 324
       or resid 343 or resid 349 or resid 351:355))
  (resid 82 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and (resid 312:317 or resid 321 or resid 324
       or resid 343 or resid 349 or resid 351:355))
  (resid 83 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and (resid 312:317 or resid 321 or resid 324
       or resid 343 or resid 349 or resid 351:355))
  (resid 84 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and (resid 312:317 or resid 321 or resid 324
       or resid 343 or resid 349 or resid 351:355))
  (resid 85 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and (resid 312:317 or resid 321 or resid 324
       or resid 343 or resid 349 or resid 351:355))
  (resid 110 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and (resid 312:317 or resid 321 or resid 324
       or resid 343 or resid 349 or resid 351:355))
  (resid 111 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and (resid 312:317 or resid 321 or resid 324
       or resid 343 or resid 349 or resid 351:355))
  (resid 115 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and (resid 312:317 or resid 321 or resid 324
       or resid 343 or resid 349 or resid 351:355))
  (resid 120 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and (resid 312:317 or resid 321 or resid 324
       or resid 343 or resid 349 or resid 351:355))
  (resid 123 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
4.0 2.8 1.0

assign
  ((hydro or name o* or name n*)
  and (resid 312:317 or resid 321 or resid 324
       or resid 343 or resid 349 or resid 351:355))
  (resid 126 and (hydro or name o* or name n*))
4.0 2.8 1.0

```